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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unread for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

Louisiana Rebellion.

Kellogg's Militia and Police Surrender at Discretion.

Occupation of New Orleans by Ten Thousand Insurgents.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE ALONE SPARED.

Proclamation of the President.

Five Days of Grace Awarded to the Rebels.

Troops on the Way to Kellogg's Assistance--Public Meeting of Citizens --Burial of the Dead--Congratulations of the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce --Sympathy from Other Cities.

COMPLETE SURRENDER OF KELLOGG'S PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—The State House surrendered at 7 A. M. to Lieutenant Governor Penn's militia without firing a gun. Governor Penn's militia are about ten thousand strong. The entire Metropolitan force, militia, &c., with arms, arsenals, &c., surrendered at nine A. M. to the citizens, or Penn militia. Kellogg, Longstreet and others have taken refuge in the Custom House.

The Kellogg government has been overthrown, and the entire city is in the hands of the opponents. Lieutenant Governor Penn, who was elected in 1872, has taken the reins of government and will at once install in office all those elected at the same time. The Courts will be at once organized, and the entire machinery of the government set in motion, not in this city but throughout the State, Great excitement prevails.

PENN TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The following dispatch was sent last evening by acting Governor Penn to the President of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 1874.

U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Hopeless of all other relief, the people of this State have taken up arms to maintain the legal authority of the persons elected by them to the government of the State against the usurpers who have heaped upon them unmuntered insults, burdens and wrongs. In so doing they are supported by the great body of the intelligent and honest people of the State. They declare their sincere loyalty and respect for the United States Government and its officers. They protest against usurpers, plunderers and enemies of the people. They affirm their ability to maintain peace and protect the life, liberty and personal rights of all classes of citizens. The property and officials of the United States shall be our special aim to defend against all assaults, and to treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of republican rights, and of the peace and liberties of this people.

(Signed) D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor.

KELLOGG APPEALS FOR AID.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The President has received from Governor Kellogg, a telegraph, an application for aid to protect Louisiana from domestic violence. No dispatches other than an application of Kellogg for aid, have been received at either the Executive Mansion or Attorney General's office up to noon to-day. The application was referred to the Attorney General, who had a long interview with the President on the subject. Secretary Belknap not being in town. The result of the inference was the following

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, It has been satisfactorily presented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to overthrow the State Government of Louisiana and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on the application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land or naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be fully executed; and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under Section Four of Article Four of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State, and the citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws thereof, and,

WHEREAS, It is required that wherever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President, to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes, within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from this date and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

(Seal.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

ORDERS TO BE SENT TO NEW ORLEANS.

After signing the proclamation, the President himself wrote two military orders addressed to commanders of troops, saying, in substance, that they must protect life and preserve peace to the best of their ability. All orders to be issued by them must be promptly submitted to the proper military authorities for approval. There are no regulations of military movements, but orders will be issued to meet the emergency. Troops will be sent to New Orleans in such numbers as may be required, as the President is determined to save life and preserve peace. General Sherman and Secretary Belknap both being absent from Washington, the military orders are issued through Assistant General Townsend.

POST-BELLUM CONGRATULATIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15, 11 A. M.—General Fred. Ogden just made a speech to the gallery of his headquarters, stating that the war was over and advising people to go quietly to their homes and mind their vocations.

The *Picayune* says:

After the decisive victories of yesterday, the consequent demoralization of the Kellogg forces, the finish this morning was only brief and unexpected affair. About half-past 9 o'clock the State House was occupied by the citizens' forces, and by nine o'clock the Third Precinct Station, and the Kellogg Armory, the last of the Radical governments, was, after a sharp little assault, captured and appropriated. So ends the Kellogg regime. Big, inflated, pompous and overbearing, it collapsed at one touch of the honest indignation and gallant onslaught; its armament dissolved before the onrush of our citizens; its sneering, cringing, unscrupulous chieftains hid like cowards and mercenaries; fled like stampeded cattle. A dozen gallant men, worth than all the sneaking carpet-baggers and ruffian soldiers that ever squatted on the State's carcass, have been sacrificed on the altar of liberty. The blood of gentlemen and patriots have dyed the stones of our thoroughfares, and the shock is over. The Kellogg dynasty has passed into a by and bitter memory, and Louisiana is without its borders to-day is free."

Governor Penn's residence, 236 St. Charles street, was filled all the morning with citizens congratulating him on the success.

Rumor that Longstreet was captured having gained credence, an excited assembly in front of the St. Charles Hotel, at half-past eleven o'clock, was addressed by Hon. R. H. Marr, with the most happy effect. Mr. Marr congratulated the citizens of New Orleans on the signal victory they had achieved over the usurpation under which they had suffered. He hoped that the determined stand they had taken, marked by the careful avoidance of unnecessary violence, would convince the people and the Government of the United States that the only position they had assumed was that they must restore the State to the charge of its elected officers, save it from ruin and protect its citizens, without regard to race or class. It had been rumored that Kellogg and Longstreet were under arrest. He claimed for them that they should be subjected to no indignity. The object of the government was attained. Let each citizen now act as a conservator of the peace, and take care that the State received no detriment, by convincing the country, by our orderly conduct, that we are only endeavoring to secure our just rights, without infringing on the rights or safety of others. A police force was organizing, though so general was the careful adherence of the public to order and sense, it seemed almost needless. For twelve months past he had labored faithfully for the redemption of this State. If they had any affection for him; if they had any regard for him; if they had any respect for him, as he believed they had, for God's sake and for his sake let them do nothing to tarnish the fair fame of the State of Louisiana, or diminish the brilliancy of the victory they have achieved. The remarks of Mr. Marr were received with unbounded demonstrations of approval.

Major Wm. C. Robbins, late of the Federal army, lost a leg yesterday on the side of the citizens. He is doing well this morning.

Governor Penn this morning appointed Thomas Bayland, the well known detective, Chief of Police. Mr. Bayland is now organizing a force.

The barricades have been torn down, and the street cars have resumed their regular trips.

SYMPATHY OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Cotton Exchange has posted the following notice: "This Exchange will close at one o'clock P. M., as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the legitimate government of Louisiana."

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE MAYOR.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15, one P. M.—The following proclamation is just issued.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
September 15, 1874. }

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS—It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the restoration of the duly-elected and rightful State authorities. After enduring for nearly two years the control of the usurpers, their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance. This was instantaneous, universal and entirely successful, not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his functions within the limits of this city. The employment of force became a necessity. We deplore the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who fell in defense of the rights dearto all who deserve to be free. Upon this signal and most honorable recovery of your political and civil rights, let me advise extreme moderation. Resume your avocations as soon as dismissed from the organized ranks. Use the utmost forbearance towards those who hold political opinions adverse to yours. Interfere with no peaceable assembly of your fellow citizens of any race or color. Use all your influence to preserve the peace and to maintain the supremacy of the law. Prove to the world that you can be as forbearing to those who have usurped and abused authority as you were patient and long-suffering under their tyranny. Seek no revenge for past injuries, but leave your fallen enemies to the tortures of their own consciences and to the only infamy which their acts have won for them.

(Signed) LOUIS A. WILTZ.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL EMORY.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—General Emory, in a dispatch dated yesterday, addressed to General McDowell and sent to the War Department, says he has not troops enough to maintain himself if a conflict should unfortunately occur between the troops and insurgents, and further, that the mere presence of troops has lost its moral effect in preventing or suppressing disturbances.

PENN OCCUPIES THE STATE HOUSE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—At 3 P. M., in response to a notice signed by the Committee of the Canal street meeting, a large number of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street and proceeded by a band of music, escorted Lieutenant Governor Penn from his residence to the State House, where he took possession of the Executive Departments, which were unoccupied. In this movement at least ten thousand persons participated, and the Lieutenant Governor was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval along the route.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Albert M. Gautier was among the citizens killed yesterday, and Sam. B. Newman, Jr., has since died of a wound received. The funerals, this afternoon, of citizens killed yesterday were largely attended, but there was no unusual display.

UNITED STATES TROOPS CHEER THE INSURGENTS.

About 2 P. M. some three thousand of General Ogden's militia, armed with the captured guns, moved from Jackson square *en route* for the armory on Carondelet street. As they passed the Custom House, the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and, taking off their hats, gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which was returned by the militia with great unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom House, not an armed man is to be seen on the streets of the city, and quiet prevails throughout.

THE SHREVEPORT "COMMITTEE" SENDS WORDS OF KINDLY CHEER.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 15.—The rightful officers, elected in 1872, have been peaceably installed in all the parishes, so far heard from, in North Louisiana. There has not been, nor will there be, a single drop of blood shed. The movement has been conducted by the leading property holders, and business and conservative men in this and adjoining parishes. The best of feeling prevails between the whites and blacks. Our people are of the opinion that President Grant's proclamation was issued under a misapprehension of the facts, and they cannot believe that he will use the powers of his great office to crush them. There will be no conflict between the people and the Federal authorities, but the Kellogg infamy is dead beyond resurrection, troops or no troops.

(Signed)

W. B. EGAN,
J. C. MONCURE,
A. H. LEONARD, } Committee.

CHICAGO.

Convention of Episcopal Diocese of Illinois.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The Episcopal Diocesian Convention of Illinois met at ten o'clock this morning in the Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, there being a very large attendance of delegates, lay and clerical. Rev. Dr. Lake, of Grace Church, preached the annual sermon, which was in memory of the late Bishop Whitehouse. At two o'clock this afternoon, the Convention will meet for organization and business, but the election of a new Bishop will not probably be reached before the evening session.

After some informal discussion, it was agreed to hold a secret caucus on the question of the election of a Bishop, the vote to be taken at two P. M. to-morrow.

FIRE RECORD.

Canadian Hotel Burned—Three Persons Killed and Five Wounded.

UXBRIDGE, ONT., September 15.—A fire broke out in Armsburg's hotel at 2:30 this morning. The building and contents were destroyed. Three persons were killed and five seriously injured. The guests had a narrow escape.

Lyons, Iowa—$60,000.

CHICAGO, September 15.—A fire at Lyons, Iowa, this morning, in Stockwell's lumber yard, destroyed sixty thousand dollars' worth of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c. The factory was saved. No insurance.

Urbana, Ohio—$9,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., September 15, 1874.

Last night at twelve o'clock, the Stony Point Flouring Mills, four miles northwest of Urbana, caught fire from the machinery, which had been running late, and burned to the ground. Well filled, the house attached was also burned. Loss, six thousand dollars; insurance four thousand dollars.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Changes in the Management of the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will contain the announcement that at a meeting of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad, held in New York on Friday last, Wilson G. Hunt, of that city, was elected President, in place of John Newell, and that James C. Clarke, late General Manager of the Erie Railway, has been appointed General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad; while John M. Douglass, Solicitor of the road, will be Acting President.

Buy White River Flour.

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

CALDWELL, OHIO.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' REUNION.

General Sherman and Other Distinguished Officers Present.

Addresses by Sherman, Private Dalzell and Boston Corbett.

An Immense Crowd—The Boys Encamped in the Woods—Scenes About the Camp-fires—Music, Dancing and a Universal Jollity.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., September 15, 1874.

The first day of the Soldiers' Reunion and Encampment here, opened auspiciously. General Sherman and staff and other distinguished visitors arrived last night. General Sherman was serenaded at the Warner House last night and loudly called on for a speech, but declined. Early this morning trains on the Marietta, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway began to pour in the crowds. Six extra trains were necessary to move the multitude of people assembled at every station. The woods west of the town are filled with soldiers and citizens, and the place wears the aspect of a crowded camp. The boys are here with their knapsacks, tents and rations, and are encamped for the night.

This afternoon Gen. Sherman and staff repaired to the Speaker's stand and were greeted with the cheers of at least eight thousand people. The artillery, mingling with numerous bands of music and the cheers of the crowd, made the woods echo again and again.

The address of welcome was delivered by Private Dalzell, and was well received.

General Sherman

spoke for a few minutes, earnestly and affectionately, to his old soldiers. No human voice could reach to the outskirts of the crowd, however. General Sherman experienced gratification at meeting so many of his brave boys. He was older in years now than when he parted from them, but in heart was not a whit older. His love for his old soldiers was as warm as ever. He was also happy to see so many old men present—those who remembered even when the rest men occupied this very camp ground. [A voice—"I do."] "There," said Sherman, "is an old soldier who remembers the wars of the Indians. We have been beating back the Indians as our fathers did, till they are now driven far West. It is but continuing the good work begun by our forefathers—the work of extending the arts and appliance of peace and the influence of religion and education Westward. So, in 1861, we took up arms to preserve our country from ruin. No danger menaces us now, but whenever our flag is menaced by land or sea, at home or abroad, see to it that you keep the memory of the patriotism of other days so before you that you may have courage to protect that flag."

BOSTON CORBETT,

who killed J. Wilkes Booth, also spoke very eloquently and was received with repeated applause. He is an effective speaker and preacher.

Several good speakers are announced for to-night and to-morrow. Immense dancing platforms are now being used. Huge camp fires are burning, around which soldiers are telling the story of the war again. There have been no accidents so far, and the weather is all that could be wished for.

General Sherman and party leave to-night, on a special train for Columbus, to attend the Army of the Cumberland reunion there to-morrow.

Colonel Teters, Commandant of the Post, has thus far conducted all arrangements with great success, and predicts a grand *fete* to-morrow.

FORT WAYNE.

Fall Meeting of Allen County Association ---Large Premiums Offered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 15, 1874.

The success of the races during the late fair, gave to Fort Wayne a high position in the fraternity of Turfmen. The fall meeting of the Allen County Association will be held at the fair grounds, October 27th, 28th and 29th. Five thousand dollars are offered in premiums, and a large number of noted horses are already being entered. The third day programme advertises premiums amounting to fifteen hundred dollars for trotting, free for all. First, seven hundred and fifty dollars; second, three hundred and seventy-five dollars; third, two hundred and twenty-five dollars, and fourth, one hundred and fifty dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1874.

A THREE MILLION WILL.

A will has been filed in the Surrogate's office, under which property valued at more than $3,000,000, consisting of houses in this city and Brooklyn, mortgages on Catholic churches and Government and other bonds, have been given to residents of Spain. The testator is Don Bartolome Blanco de Lema.

ENGLISH ROWING CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The challenge of the four-oared crew of England to row any crew in the world a shell race for £500 a side, has been accepted by the Biglin Assembly of this city, who agree to select four men from New York and Pittsburgh to meet the English champions. The race is to take place at Philadelphia, Springfield or Saratoga, and the distance to be five or six miles straightaway, or with turn.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide Near Farmington, Ills.

CHICAGO, September, 15.—Carl Woods, a clothing merchant of Farmington, Ills., disappeared from home Thursday last, and yesterday his body was found in the woods, a pistol in his hand and a bullet through his head, he having evidently killed himself.

Filkins, the Express Robber, Walks Out of Prison.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., September 15.—John I. Filkins, the Albany express robber, escaped from Clinton prison this morning, by passing out of the main gate in citizen's clothes.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Tennessee Politician.

MEMPHIS, September 15.—Hon. John S. Kerr, member of the Legislature from this city, and a prominent candidate for Governor before the late Democratic Convention, fell dead from his chair at the dinner table to-day, from heart disease.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly winds, lower temperature and generally clear weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, winds shifting to northerly, with rising barometer, lower temperature and clearing weather.

The steamer Marathon, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Senator Sherman is announced to speak at Dayton on the evening of the 23rd instant.

Base Ball—At New York, Mutuals 6, Athletics 3; time of game, one hour and forty minutes.

The old Knoxville *Whig* will shortly be revived, under the editorial management of Senator Brownlow.

The sixth biennial Conference of Unitarians began its sessions at Saratoga yesterday. About one thousand delegates are present. Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago, preached before the Conference last evening.

The Kansas Legislature met in extra session yesterday, to provide means to relieve the frontier citizens made destitute by grasshopper ravages. The Governor sent in a message, detailing the suffering in the State. He estimates the number of destitute at 15,000.

New Route to the Oil Regions.

A line of stages has been established, running from Great Belt City or Coyle's station to Millerstown. By this route, over a fine road and a beautiful country, one-half the time, distance and expense is saved. Stages connect with trains on West Penn Railroad.

Winter Wheat Flour

is now cheaper in this market than it has been for years.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA REVOLUTION.

President Grant's Peace Policy Breaks Down.

Kellogg's Government to be Supported to the Extent of the Federal Power.

THE NEWS CREATES A STIR IN MILITARY CIRCLES.

Progress of the Safe Burglary Case.

General Burnside Favorably Mentioned for the Mission to St. Petersburg.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1874.

The Louisiana Outbreak.

The precipitation of the conflict which has long been brewing between the government and people of Louisiana has had its natural culmination, as far as the course to be pursued by the National Executive is concerned. As stated in these dispatches yesterday, since the outbreak of the disorderly scenes which have been enacted in various parts of the South, the President has been extremely desirous not to unduly excite the better disposed element by a too summary exercise of authority, and in view of this conciliatory policy, the Attorney General was instructed to move with great caution, and, while carrying out the full letter and spirit of the law, to avoid if possible the employment of forcible measures to bring offenders to justice.

This magnanimous course, it is admitted in high official circles, has been forfeited in the case of the riotous portion of the inhabitants of New Orleans, and if order is not restored within the period of five days allowed by the President's proclamation, issued to-day, there will be a salutary precedent established.

Whatever may be the causes of the unhappy condition of things which has so long existed in Louisiana, one fact is paramount, and that is that Congress has passed laws governing the case, so that the President is without discretion, except in the exercise of his duty to carry out the laws, to compel obedience to them and to preserve order. The President has it not in his power to determine the question of the legality or illegality of the Kellogg government and, whether it is an usurpation or not, the existing government having been recognized as legitimate, it will be supported by the whole judicial and, if that be insufficient, the military power of the National Government.

The President, to-day, in the absence of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army, was in consultation with the Adjutant General of the Army, from whom he gave the necessary directions respecting the movement of troops until the return of Generals Belknap and Sherman. The warlike aspect of things in Louisiana causes quite a flutter in military circles.

The Russian Mission.

The name of General Burnside is prominently mentioned in connection with the mission to Russia, and it is understood that his fitness for the post is fully recognized by those having the appointment in their hands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1874.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

To-day was set down for the trial of Wm. Benton, the alleged safe burglar. Benton was not present, and his counsel asked for a further postponement, which the Court refused, ordering his recognizance, for two thousand dollars, forfeited. The only course now open is to re-arrest Benton, provided he can be found. The Grand Jury has found a true bill for conspiracy against Richard Hayes, Wilson and Wm. Williams; also against Colonel Whitely, Nettleship and Cunz, late of the detective service; Zeruth, a German of Newark, New Jersey, and Michael Hays, who has been in jail for several months. Harrington and Williams have each given bail in five thousand dollars. Hays was engaged last evening during in procuring bail. The others are absent from the city, and process will be issued for their arrest. Harrington addressed the Court, asking that the earliest day possible be set for his trial, and concluded: "Perhaps I ought to state to the Court in this connection, that, as a mark of the confidence of his District Attorney, whose appointee remains as heretofore, he has declined to permit our official relations to be severed. He has been to both a duty to myself and to the public that, pending this inquiry, I shall abstain from the performance of the duties of my position, and I have accordingly asked him to designate some person, who, with your Honor's approbation, will appear as the representative of the Government."

RECEPTION OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Senor Mantilla, the new Spanish Minister, presented his credentials to President Grant to-day, when the usual civilities were exchanged.

WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

The Supreme Court Affirm the Constitutionality of the Potter Law.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—Chief Justice Ryan has just concluded the reading of the opinion in the railroad injunction case. The Court affirms the constitutionality of the Potter law, and directs an injunction to issue compelling all railroads in the State to comply with its provisions.

The injunction applies to all railroads and parts of railroads in the State, except that between Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, a division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The reason for this exception is that this line is the successor of a road holding an old territorial charter, and hence is not subject to the clause in the State Constitution which authorizes the Legislature to alter or repeal charters. The Prairie Du Chien line is less than two hundred miles long, and the St. Paul Company has seven hundred miles of road in the State. The remaining five hundred miles is subject to the injunction.

After the news of the decision had reached this city, a reporter called on Hon. A. Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and inquired as to the intentions of the company. Mr. Mitchell replied that the company would comply with the order of the Court and obey the law, whatever the consequences might be. As he understood the character of the proceeding, it could not be appealed from. The company would therefore accept the result and respect the convenience of the public, in the character of accommodations, so far as was in their power. Mr. W. S. S. Morrill, General Manager of the St. Paul Road, was also interviewed and said the company would obey the law in accordance with the decision, however disastrous it might prove to the company's prosperity; that, no matter how ill the effect might be, the company would submit with the best grace it could. It would comply fully, fairly and squarely, and at the same time continue to serve the public as well as its curtailed means would allow. There are now four hundred cars and forty locomotives less than at this time last year, which had compelled the discharge of a number of employees.

Ex-Chief Justice Dixon, one of the counsel for the State in this case, said that this injunction was only temporary in form, but the Court had decided the whole question and the injunction would be made permanent as a matter of course. There is a proceeding pending before the same tribunal, to vacate the charters of the St. Paul and Northwestern companies, for having neglected to comply with the law.

COLUMBUS.

Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland To-Day---Programme of Exercises, and Expected Guests.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., September 15, 1874.

The eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which takes place in this city to-morrow and the day following, promises to be a magnificent affair. All the prominent business buildings and many private residences are already decorated. A general welcome will be extended to the destinguished guests and a general holiday enjoyed by the citizens of Columbus.

Generals Sherman and Sheridan will arrive to-night and remain through the meeting. The President, who was expected to be present, has notified the Committee of his inability to attend.

The annual oration will be delivered to-morrow night by General Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, and addresses of welcome will be made by Governor Allen and Mayor Bull. The Society proceedings take place to-morrow and next day, in the Opera House; and the banquet in City Hall on Thursday night. A large number of the Society members are already in the city, and every train that arrives increases the throng.

NEW JERSEY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Judge Bedle Nominated for Governor.

SYNOPSIS OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., September 15.—The Democratic State Convention organized permanently by the election of Jacob Vanatta as Chairman, with the usual complement of officials. The Committee on Resolutions, through ex-Governor Randolph, reported a series of lengthy

RESOLUTIONS.

FIRST—In favor of rigid restrictions of the Government, both State and national.

SECOND—Favoring equal political rights for all men, and condemning the acts of violence and lawlessness enacted by adventurers in some of the States.

THIRD—In favor of the restoration of gold and silver as the only true basis of the currency of the country.

FOURTH—Advocating a tariff for revenue, and in favor of revenue reform.

FIFTH—Opposition to the Civil Rights bill, as detrimental to the cause of education and fatal to the races in whose interest it is ostensibly required.

SIXTH—Repeal of the gag law.

SEVENTH—Opposition to the government of municipalities by legislative commissions.

EIGHTH—Opposition to a third Presidential term.

NINTH—Sympathizing with laborers out of employment.

TENTH—Claiming to have contributed, by Democratic votes, to the passage of the general railroad law.

ELEVENTH—Holding that corporations should be held to a faithful performance of their duty to the public.

TWELFTH—Illegal issue of paper promises in force for the payment of wages, is an unjustifiable imposition and tends to a monopoly of trade.

Then follow twelve reasons why the Republican administration is no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. The resolutions were adopted.

THE NOMINATION.

The Convention was then called for nominations. All the counties named Judge Bedle, of Hudson county, unanimously, except Camden, which cast three votes for Charles Haight, and Hudson, which cast two votes for John N. Bird. Haight was withdrawn, and the nomination of Judge Bedle was made unanimous.

After making provision for a committee to inform Judge Bedle of his nomination, and for appointment of a State Central Committee, the Convention adjourned.

MAINE ELECTION.

Later and Better Returns.

Republican Gain of Between Two and Three Thousand.

DINGLEY'S MAJORITY NEARLY TWELVE THOUSAND.

But One Democratic Senator Elected in the State.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 15.—Two hundred and twenty-four towns show a total vote of more than 66,000, and a majority for Governor Dingley of nearly 9,000. This indicates a total vote of 85,000—some 18,000 more than last year. Governor Dingley's majority, if the remaining towns maintain the same ratio, will be nearly 12,000, being a net gain of between 2,000 and 3,000 on last year's majority.

The majorities in the Congressional districts will aggregate somewhat higher than was telegraphed last night. In the First district, one of the most severely contested, Burleigh will go up to 2,000, and will possibly reach his full majority of 1872.

Fuller returns in Speaker Blaine's district indicate that his majority will be nearly as large as in 1872, and, in proportion to the aggregate vote, will be much larger.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. Of thirty-one Senators, the Democrats elect but one.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

THE CLERICAL CONFERENCE AT BONN.

BONN, September 15.—The Conference of Evangelical Greek and Anglican clergy, called by Dr. Dollinger, began here to-day. Forty clergymen were present. France, Russia, Germany, England, the United States and Greece were represented. Dr. Dollinger and Bishop Reinkens made addresses.

Spain.

LATEST NEWS FROM SANTANDER.

LONDON, September 16.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Santander, says the Carlists threaten Irun and San Sebastian, and reinforcements will be sent to their garrisons by steamer from Santander. Meanwhile, a strong force of Carlists is reported to be marching on Santander by way of Orduna.

France.

TRIAL OF BAZAINE'S ACCOMPLICES.

PARIS, September 15.—At the trial of the accomplices of Bazaine, to-day, Col. Villette and M. Doineau were examined, and denied that they knew of an advance or had anything to do with the Marshal's escape. The prosecution seek to prove that Col. Villette held the rope while Bazaine made his descent.

England.

THE BOLTON MILL STRIKES.

LONDON, September 16, 5:30 A. M.—Some mills in Bolton have withdrawn the notices they gave of a reduction of wages, and it is possible that the strike will be ended by arbitration.

THE STEAMSHIP TICKET CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, September 16.—The representatives of the Atlantic steamship lines had another conference at Liverpool yesterday. There is no prospect of a settlement. The National Line heads the party which demands a uniform rate of five guineas for steerage passengers to Boston, and the Inman Line leads the opposition.

Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

BERNE, September 15.—The International Postal Congress opened its session here to-day. All the delegates were present, except those from the United States.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 15.—Arrived out—Steamships Main and Scandinavian, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 15, 5 P. M.—Rates of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent., or ⅜ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92⅝; account 92⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 108⅜; do 1867, 104⅜; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 104⅝. New York Central, 96; Erie, 38; do preferred 51. Refined petroleum 9½d.

PARIS, September 15.—Rentes 64 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 15.—5-20's, 1862, 98⅝.

ANTWERP, September 15.—Fine pale American petroleum 26½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 15.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8½; Orleans 8¾; Sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export, and 8,400 American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 34,000 quarters, including 14,000 quarters American. Flour 23s 6d@28s. Red Western spring wheat 8s 11d@9s 7d. Corn 26s. Lard 63s 6d.

MYSTIC PARK RACE.

Purse of Ten Thousand Dollars---Thirty Thousand Spectators.

BOSTON, September 15.—The great stallion race at Mystic Park, to-day, attracted a throng of thirty thousand people. The purse was ten thousand dollars, open to all stallions; four thousand dollars to the first, three thousand dollars to the second, two thousand dollars to the third and one thousand dollars to the fourth, and a gold medal to each horse winning a premium; mile heats, three in five, to harness.

SUMMARY.

H. S. Russell's b. s. Smuggler	1	1	1
R. Daizell's br. s. Phil. Sheridan	2	2	5
C. A. Revere's b. s. H. W. Genet	4	4	2
J. R. Farnam's blk. s. Commonwealth	5	3	3
Foster & Nye's br. s. Mambrino Gift	3	5	4
O. L. Marshall's ch. s. Vermont Abdallah	6	dis	

Time—2:22, 2:23, 2:20.

From the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* we learn that the total shipments of lumber from that place since the first of January now reach 176,833,588 feet, which is in excess of the same period last year only 1,789,859 feet. The Lock Haven shipments now reach over twenty-four millions, and that fifteen millions have been floated down from the booming on the Northern Central road, and between Renovo and Lock Haven. The trade still continues depressed.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*.

T. C. JENKINS.

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR!

QUALITY SUPERIOR AND PRICES LOWER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN FOR YEARS.

Penn Mills, Bags and Bbls., Dayton Mills, Bags and Bbls.

These well known Brands will draw Trade and make money for any Grocer that keeps them.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

255 LIBERTY STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ws

ALABAMA.

Trouble with the Negroes near Demopolis--Two White Men Wounded, and Several Negroes Killed and Wounded.

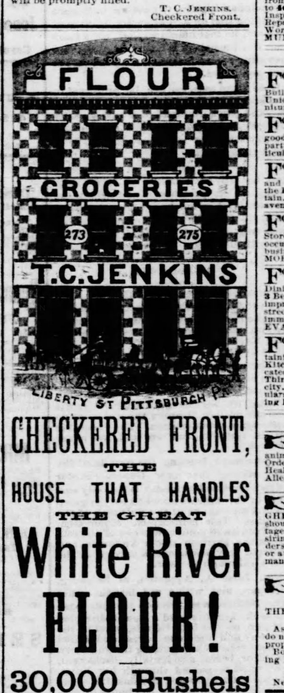
SELMA, ALA., September 15.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Demopolis, reports that a body of armed negroes were yesterday discovered drilling near that place, who replied to questions as to what they meant, that negro blood had been shed and they were determined to have white blood. Two unarmed whites, sent to learn their grievance and assure them of their fairness, were fired upon and both wounded—one seriously and one mortally. This morning whites, to the number of thirty or forty, went down and dispersed the armed negroes, killing and wounding several of them. The negroes numbered two hundred. They are the same negroes that stopped the Government rations and have since held armed possession of the public highway. When fired upon they dispersed, but they are reported to have reassembled and declare that no white man shall pass the road, on pain of death.

Hon. Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of Boston, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1851 to 1857, and one of the counsel of President Johnson on his impeachment trial, died yesterday, at Newport, Rhode Island.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.


FLOUR
GROCERIES
273
275
T.C.JEN

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1874.

THAT spectre of the rebellion is clothing itself in flesh and blood at a lively rate.

THE *Post* is still unable to tell whether it stands on a protective or a free trade platform.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is still unable to wrestle with the tariff plank of the Republican State platform.

THE Bessemer steel works, at Troy, New York, will resume operations again on next Monday, the 21st inst., after being idle since the 27th of April last.

SOME of the papers are discussing the question whether President JACKSON did not desire a third term. *Cui bono?* The only point of interest about the matter is that he didn't get it.

SHOULD the Republican party of Pennsylvania be defeated at the ensuing election, the White League outrages in the South, which are now only sporadic, would in all probability soon become epidemic. Let the people remember it.

DANGER is oftmost overcome by those who nobly dare. President GRANT has issued his proclamation with regard to the newer rebellion in Louisiana. Now let him enforce it with all the loyal, law-abiding strength of the the whole country.

FOR the Government to hesitate, to retreat, or to attempt to undo its present Southern policy, would, especially under existing circumstances, be the height of suicidal folly, and this is probably the reason why the New York *Herald* is so noisily clamorous in that direction.

WE SHALL feel under obligations to our friends if they will send us brief reports by mail of whatever meetings and other political transactions of importance take place in their several localities. The campaign is now fairly opened, and we desire to furnish our readers with the fullest possible intelligence concerning it.

THE *Post* is not reliable as a prophet. The President has just appointed WILLIAM BURNETT, of Boston, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. Here is the confident prediction which that paper made concerning the matter, less than a week ago: "Mr. BURNETT, being a Democrat, does not stand the ghost of a chance."

THE duty which lies nearest to the people of Pennsylvania at the present juncture, is the complete defeat of that party whose successes are witnessed with delight by those who do not consider their cause lost, but only its triumph postponed. The most effective way of preserving peace in the South, is to route the Democratic party in the North.

SOME of the more judicious Democratic papers of the North are beginning to deprecate the growing insolence of their Southern contemporaries with reference to the General Government and its proposed exercise of authority in behalf of the public peace. But it is useless. Do they for a moment imagine that by stopping up the chimney they can keep it from smoking?

IF IS pretty safe to conclude that when a political party, in a State whose material welfare is very largely dependent on the maintenance of a tariff policy, has nothing to say upon that question, it is really in favor of free trade. And we believe the intelligent voters of Pennsylvania will so construe the tricky silence of the Democratic platform, at the November polls.

OF ALL the States in the Union, the adoption of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with Canada would fall with most crushing and ruinous effect on our own Commonwealth. But the organs of the Democratic party, which professes to be the only party in the country having the welfare of the people at heart, openly avow themselves destitute of the slightest interest in the matter. And the people will be likely to bear the fact in mind.

THE Republican party in Louisiana has a clear majority of from twenty to thirty thousand, principally composed of peaceable and law-abiding citizens, while the Democracy is largely made up of desperadoes, who keep quiet, inoffensive people in constant peril of their lives, and have sworn to carry the next election or die. There is, in fact, a second rebellion in that State, more murderous and vindictive than the first. The people of Pensylvania are called upon to do their part in checking it. And it is to be first admonished through the medium of the ballot.

THE political prophets were all wrong about the Maine election, as usual. The letters from that State to the New York papers all predicted a light vote and a light Republican majority on State ticket. The most of them put it at 5,000, and all of them thought the defeat of BURLEIGH in the First district, probable. Yet BURLEIGH has 1,000 majority, and the majority in the State runs up to 12,000. You see, you can't almost always tell, especially when your sympathies run away with your judgment. The same class of prophets are now predicting that Pennsylvania will be close and doubtful; but she will not be, for all that.

THE assessments of voters in Philadelphia, made at the beginning of this month, show an increase over the February assessment of 12,793, and a total of 166,251. The *North American* infers from these figures that the population of the city must now be nearly a million. That the city is growing rapidly, especially in the outer or suburban wards, is very clear. The new buildings put up every year, would alone of themselves, make a Western city. In every year since 1870 the number of new dwellings erected has averaged nearly five thousand, and many a Western city has fewer houses than are yearly added to the grand total in Philadelphia.

GERRIT SMITH says, and truly, that anything is better than Democracy. "Better anything," he writes, "better everything than the ruin that would befall our country from the ascendancy of the party which sympathized with the rebels in the late rebellion, and with their malignant purpose to perpetuate Slavery, and which still cherishes its traditional hatred of the black man. The slaughter of the innocent still going on at the South is due to this hatred, as was all Ku-Kluxism, as was the negro-murdering mob of 1863 in New York, and as was every one of the pro-Slavery mobs that disgraced the North. Whether the outbreak against our colored brethren be at the North or at the South, the Democratic party is its inspiration, its soul and sustenance."

IT IS a most significant fact that in 1873 only 492,762 tons of iron manufactures were exported to the United States from England, against 975,421 tons in 1872, being a decrease of 49.5 per cent. This greatly diminished importation was, of course, due in large measure to the tariff, under whose operation so many productive home markets have been built up. The Democracy, however, through one of their leading State organs, unblushingly aver that the free trade platform of Ohio, which, should it ever become of effect, would tend to ruin our manufacturing interests, empty our cities, starve their laborers into the fields, and depress wages to the starvation point, "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea." We suspect, however, that thousands of Democratic artisans and mechanics will in November have a very different tale to tell.

THE Republican victory in Maine is complete. The vote is much larger than last year, and the Republican majority greater, showing that the apathy complained of in politics, this year, is only apparent, not real. There has been no active campaign carried on in Maine. No public meetings and no displays; yet the vote is nearly as large as in the active years, showing that the people are taking a deeper and more thorough interest in political questions than they get credit for. The election of five Republican Congressmen in Maine and three in Vermont, comprising the entire delegation from both States, is a good send-off for 1874, and is as indicative of similar triumphs in other States in October and November as was the auspicious result in the September elections in 1872. Ohio comes next, and we are satisfied she will give as good an account of herself as Maine and Vermont have done.

THE Democracy are reconstructing Arkansas with a rush—backwards. The State ticket recently put in nomination by the Constitutional Convention is headed by a member of the Arkansas Secession Convention, who was afterwards a rebel State Senator. The nominee for Chief Justice was Chief Justice under Confederate rule; of the candidates for Associate Justice one was a "neutral" and one was President of the Secession Convention; the nominee for Secretary of State was a rebel Colonel; for Treasurer, a rebel Major-General; for Auditor, a rebel Colonel; for Attorney General, the same; for Chancellor, the same; for Chancery Clerk, a rebel Major, and for Commissioner of State Lands a rebel Captain. The one sole test established seems to have been whether a candidate had a favorable rebel army record. What does it mean? It can hardly mean protection to the Republicans of that State in the free enjoyment of life, liberty, property and political conviction.

COLLECTIONS NEEDED.

One part of the apparatus of education and general culture in which this country is most deficient, is collections of objects illustrative of the archæology of different nations. Every enlightened country of Europe abounds in such collections, illustrating not only its own history, its own advancement in the arts and in refinement of manners, but the history of antiquity. The influence of such cabinets is of course very great in exciting among young people a lively interest in the subjects thus illustrated, and in facilitating their study. A school boy who has access to an extensive collection of Roman domestic utensils, Roman weapons of war, etc., often finds the sight a mighty stimulus as well as a mighty help in the study of Latin; and the French, or German, or English boy can hardly fail to take a much livelier interest in the history of his own country, if he has the opportunity of inspecting material objects, articles of use, etc., which help to recall the life of his own people in the past, making the ancestors about whom he reads, seem real, living persons of flesh and blood. In fact, there can be no doubt that museums of the kind to which we allude form indispensable instruments for the attainment of a sound education at the present day, and the absence or extreme rarity of them in this country shows how far behindhand we are in the matter of culture. This reproach would not lie against us, if, in order to form these archæological collections, it were necessary to possess genuine remains of the old times, real specimens of objects of ancient art or workmanship. Such things do not exist in profuse abundance anywhere, and cannot be either picked up or purchased *ad libitum*.

But copies of them, effective imitations as good as the originals for the purposes of instruction, can always be obtained, and at no great expenditure of money. Think for example of the Romano-German museum at Mainz. In six large halls or rooms of the former Electoral palace in that city may be seen copies of all or nearly all the Roman and German antiquities which exist in the other museums of Europe. Of course it has some originals, as antique objects are still sometimes dug up in Germany. But this Mainz museum is a quite modern affair, and its treasures are for the most part mere imitations of originals belonging to the various collections scattered over Europe. These imitations are, however, most exact and in every sense perfect. Gypsum, forming when colored, plaster of Paris, is the material used in making the copies. Swords apparently ancient and rusty, antique toilet articles covered with verdigris give no indication of their composition in their look; the visitor needing to be assured again and again that they are not metallic as they seem. So asserts one who has lately seen them. But they are made in the museum by artists well conversant with Roman and German archæology, to whom are confided the original objects kindly lent for the purpose by other museums. Indeed, more than one, sometimes many copies of the same object are made, the extra ones being sold to the museums of other cities or of foreign countries, thus forming a source of income to the Mainz institution.

From other sources its revenues are not large; the Imperial Treasury at Berlin, the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, the King of Saxony and the city of Mainz, each giving it a small sum annually, and the liberality of individuals sometimes going to its aid. The wonder with all who see it is, that so much could have been done with the means so relatively insignificant. According to the letter before us, interesting results respecting the ancient relations of Asia minor, Italy and Central Europe have been made clearly visible by means of this collection of antiquities. Thus that more than five hundred years before our era Etruscans and Phœnicians maintained regular commercial connections with the Germans is a fact revealed to the visitor at a glance. Amber and skins of beasts were the articles of traffic on one side: swords, shields and personal ornaments were received in exchange.

The most interesting American collections of domestic antiquities consist of remains derived from the Western mounds and of relics of the old Aztec, Central American and Peruvian civilizations. Objects illustrative of the manners and customs of the Red men also abound, but actual collections of such things are rare and some of the best, we believe, have been sold out of the country. Doubtless the time will come in the progress of American civilization when every city making any pretensions to intelligence will regret the failure of its earlier citizens to provide such material illustrations of history while they might have been obtained, and when, unable to secure originals, they will make haste to procure copies of objects which must be viewed with ever increasing and more general curiosity as the people grow in culture and in recognition of the interest reflected upon their country from its long vanished primeval denizens. Whocan tell what strange light yet remains to be shed upon prehistorical Armenian ages by a comparison of these aboriginal relics with objects still to be found in the old world? Be that as it may, one cannot but regret that some of the money yearly bequeathed or given for the founding of colleges, where no colleges are needed, had not been appropriated and applied in encouraging the study by multiplying the means of its prosecution.

THE CURRENCY.

We have received from the author, HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia, copies of five letters addressed by him to Mr. BRISTOW, Secretary of the Treasury, on the Currency question. Mr. CAREY, as our readers must be aware, is in favor of the issue of more currency by the Government, and instead of contracting the greenback circulation, would enlarge it. In these letters he endeavors to show that the premium on gold, during the war, did not go up because of the issue of greenbacks, but that it frequently declined after an enlargement of the volume of currency; and the pivotal idea of his letters appears to be this: that personal and corporate indebtedness, when money is scarce, takes the shape of notes, mortgages and judgments, upon which the debtor pays whatever rate of interest his creditor is able to extort from him; while, when money is abundant, the debtor is much more able to pay ready money, without interest. A large issue of currency, according to this theory, cuts down the volume of indebtedness, and saves the needy from unconscionable rates of interest, while a contracted currency increases the evidences of indebtedness, and leaves the needy at the mercy of the lender.

The real source of the "inflation" from which, in Mr. CAREY's opinion, the country is suffering, is to be found in the loaning of deposits by banking institutions. He illustrates this idea by instancing the case of A, an Illinois farmer, who has five thousand dollars on hand which he cannot employ. He deposits it with B., a St. Louis banker, who sends it to his correspondent C., in New York, who lends it to D., a Wall-street broker, to invest in stock speculations, "thereby," says Mr. CAREY, "giving to $5,000 the temporary power of $20,000," since there were four parties exercising power over it.

Mr. CAREY's remedy for our financial difficulty is the issue of a 3-65 bond by the Government, in exchange for greenbacks, and redeemable in them, likewise, and the re-issue of the greenbacks in the purchase of the national debt. This, he thinks would afford a good plan for funding the greenbacks, and furnish an outlet for the investment of much of the money now deposited in banking institutions, and used for speculative purposes.

We have no objections to seeing the 3-65 bond plan tried. It will be one honest step at least toward practical resumption and will enable any one who chooses a way of funding his greenbacks. We very much doubt, however, that it will work the beneficial results anticipated for it by Mr. CAREY, and fear that like all other financial specifics, the adoption of it will be more likely to produce disappointment than satisfaction. Still it is worth a trial. The Government will te offering *something* in exchange for its promises to pay, and the plan may prove a financial safety valve, to some extent at least, if not to the full extent predicted.

PERSONS who only a few years ago told of the German farmers of Berks county, that they had never been able to believe in the death of General JACKSON, but continued to vote for him at each successive Presidential election, merely intended by the jest to illustrate the ignorance of the class. The merit of the jest consisted in the extravagance of the fiction. And yet it should seem, that the fiction might have been, if it was not fact, as illiterate human nature is known to be quite capable of the credulity and stupid devotion to the fortunes of an individual, ascribed to the Berks county farmer. According to SUETONIUS, during a long period, certainly twenty years, many Romans refused to believe in the death of NERO, while others confidently looked for his restoration to life and power. To one or other of these classes may have belonged the persons who, as the same biographer records, were accustomed secretly to decorate his tomb with spring and summer flowers, hoping thus to propitiate or to gain the favor of the tyrant. With different feelings, vast numbers of the French peasantry nevercould be convinced of the death of NAPOLEON the First, but persisted in expecting him to reappear and reign over them, a fact which furnished the citizen King, LOUIS PHILIPPE, one motive for fetching the emperors remains from St. Helena and depositing them in the church of the Invalides. He hoped to destroy the strange superstition by placing the dead body where it could be inspected. It continued, however; knowledge travels slowly among the French peasantry, and when in 1848 LOUIS NAPOLEON, "the nephew of his uncle," appealed to them for their votes, millions of them as they answered his appeal believed fully that they were voting for the old emperor at length returned according to their faith.

And now the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that large numbers of the same conservative class are as incredulous about the death of NAPOLEON the Third as their fathers were about the death of NAPOLEON the First. When they were told of his death in England, they at once made up their minds that the story was a lie of his enemies to prevent his return to power. All that was done at Paris they interpreted as measures provisional for his restoration; Marshal MACMAHON in the Presidential chair they regarded as the Emperor's representative, and the same correspondent says, that to remove this misconception from the peasants' minds was one chief object of the President's recent excursion through the provinces. By showing himself to them in his full Presidential dignity, he hoped to make them believe in the reality of his power and in the Republic. But the sagacious rustics were not to be thus bamboozled; they are, it seems, terribly consequential in their ignorant stupidity and in their distrust of Parisian arts. Peasants near Mans assured a friend of the *Times'* correspondent that they had seen with their own eyes the emperor whom some pretended to be Marshal MACMAHON, but a marshal could not appear as an emperor, consequently it must be the emperor himself who reigns in Paris.

HERE is another batch of testimony confirmatory of the evidence already adduced in these columns concerning the hopeful outlook for the fall trade. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Monday, says:

"During the past week the signs of improvement have been so many, and the actual increase of trade so noticeable, as to justify the expectation that the season will at least be a fair one. The most encouraging fact as regards the immediate future, however, is the gradual revival of confidence. The 'tone' and 'feeling' of the markets are not meaningless expressions, and to speak of 'an improved feeling' is to say very much. To deprecate and check the abuse of credit is all that is remaining to be done; the large operations of the day do not require money, but they do require credit, and the overthrow of confidence is the overthrow of everything for the time."

The New York *Times* of the same date notes that—

"Though no unusually large business for the fall is anticipated, the majority of the dealers speak of their trade as being of a very healthy description and profitable. They are not selling such large parcels of goods, but they are selling many more parcels; orders are light, but much more frequent."

The Boston papers call attention to the fact that the people, who for the past year have learned lessons of economy and utility, making their drafts mainly upon reserved resources and old stores, must have left a good many gaps to fill up, in stocks of goods, merchandise and wares, and that these vacant spaces are already beginning to set in motion some of the many wheels of industry that have been so long idle. The Detroit *Post* observes:

"Extensive inquiry among the merchants reveals the fact that there is no occasion to grumble over the business of the city. Money is plenty and to be had at comparatively low rates of interest on good security. The movement of grain has been quite free thus far this season, and it has given employment to the railroads and brought into the State an immense sum of money in the aggregate. This has passed into the hands of the farmers, who are paying up their debts to the storekeepers, and these in turn are squaring their accounts with the city jobbers."

And the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* remarks, as an evidence of the quickening of trade and industry in that city, that there never has been a time in the history of the place in which so many good substantial brick and stone residences and stores were in progress of construction, as now. Testimony of like encouraging character comes from nearly all the principal trade centers of the country; there being, even in those branches of trade which have not yet experienced the full effect of the revival, a tone of strong faith and hopefulness in the results which are apparent. Since the advent of the Fall trade this year, mercantile and monetary circles have not, it appears, had any such real evidences of the strong future of business as were shown during the past week.

THE Democrats, despairing of the little good they have to show in their party as it now exists, are falling back upon JACKSON and JEFFERSON, and the issues of the olden time who made a name for themselves. The Pennsylvania Democratic platform has not a word to say on *present* questions, but talks glibly enough about the "time-honored record" of the party, and the Massachusetts platform, with equal reticence as to to-day, is profuse in holding up the past for admiration. This would be all right, if JACKSON, or JEFFERSON, or any of the old Democrats were running for office, and if any of the old issues were up for settlement; but instead of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, we have PENDLETON and BILL ALLEN, BUCK, MCCANDLESS and TEMPLE, LATTA and WOODWARD, and the issues are not old, but new and of pressing importance to the people. And if past records are to be brought forward, why skip from 1874 back to JEFFERSON and JACKSON? Why omit the Democratic record made during the inception and progress of the rebellion? If that is not "time-honored," it is, at least, accessible and comparatively fresh enough to be remembered. By all means let them fall back upon their war record first, before calling up the phantoms of men so long in their graves as are the Democrats of bygone generations.

PROF. WINCHELL, of Minnesota, who accompanied Gen. CUSTER's expedition into the Black Hills, in a scientific capacity, has given it as his conviction that there is no gold in that region, at all. He says he saw none himself, nor does he think any was discovered. Some specimens were shown him, but they turned out to be mica scales, stained with iron rust. He adds:

"The miners that accompanied the expedition report the finding of gold and silver in some of the gulches in the southeastern portion of the hills, though I saw none of the gold, nor did I see any of the auriferous quartz. I have taken the gold reports with a large grain of allowance."

Those, therefore, who have contemplated a visit to the Black Hills, as affording promise of rich mining results, would do well to wait awhile. The glowing reports at first sent East by telegraph, of the great richness of these hills, were got up for a purpose, and are not to be trusted.

WORK on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad is progressing finely, and it seems likely the expectations of the builders, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, that communication with the latter city will be opened by the middle of October, will be fully realized.

High-toned. A swarm of bees have established themselves on the top of the highest church steeple in Cincinnati, and seem to be very much at home.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This is the anniversary week of the panic of 1873.

This is the era of Industrial Expositions—except in Pittsburgh.

The Western corn crop this year is reported to be a-maize-ing.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is trying to get up a corner on the Black Hills.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* still compliments us with a little occasional abuse.

The forest fires in the New Jersey pines are driving the snakes into the houses.

"Died for his principles" might be written over every murdered Republican's grave in the South.

"A Pittsburgh church has introduced the Order of Feet-washing."—*Boston Post.* We deny it in *toto*.

The decrease in Boston's export trade this year, as compared with last year, is thus far $3,227,070.

Evidently the Lord is more lenient to liars than He used to be—else why is it that Dana still survives?

In the South the Democratic party is the paradise of murderers, and in the North the snug harbor of repudiation.

The planters of the Gulf States are beginning to turn their attention to the cultivation of tobacco as well as of cotton.

Spinner is gallant. He has taken two poor Treasury girls spinning along with him on his tour of the Northern lakes.

The best way to promote reconciliation is to forget to reconcile. Nothing can come of so much kindness to the square inch.

Just in proportion as Northern Democrats seem to have a chance for success, do the Southern whites increase their outrages. Why?

The *Post* seems willing to put principles on and off, at the dictation of its party, as a lackey changes his livery at his master's command.

The population of New York city is one million—mostly crowded into noisome tenement houses. No wonder it is vicious, and Democratic.

A consumptive patient in Cincinnati is under the treatment of transfusion, blood being borrowed, not from a human being, but from a lamb.

If McCandless carries about him any rebel bullets as proofs of his patriotism, they are probably to be found in his breeches pocket.

At length the bloody hand of the Southern Democracy has been fully shown, and there is no possible way in which Northern Democracy can glove it now.

The editor of the *Courier-Journal* has taken to relating his religious experience. He says: "It is a frightful waste of time for some folks to pray, anyhow."

It would almost seem as if slavery were destined to injure this country more through the evil passions which it left behind, than it did while in existence.

A nation of shopkeepers. The Central Asian Company has just been formed in London for the purpose of forwarding goods to that quarter of the world for sale.

The efforts of that disaffected local evening contemporary to create dissensions in the Republican party have no more effect than a boy throwing pebbles to destroy a mountain.

The country between Trenton and Monmouth junction, N. J., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is almost enshrouded in smoke from the burning swamps and woods and fields.

All the mills at Cohoes, New York, have been obliged to suspend operations for the lack of sufficient water power. At some points the Mohawk is so low that people are wading across it.

It is a matter of great regret that Pittsburgh has no museum identified with the city as a corporation, maintained at the public expense, and free to all who wish to avail themselves of its instructive lessons.

A certain Democratic sheet wants us to "inform" it. We cannot. To furnish the quantity of light necessary to illumine the darkness of its ignorance, the lighting apparatus of the whole universe would be inadequate.

Cincinnati is going to pass an ordinance providing that on and after the 1st of next January, no manufacturer shall burn more than five bushels of soft coal daily without providing means for consuming the smoke thus generated.

If, as is the case, gas can be produced in England at seventy-five cents per thousand feet, and pay a dividend of $21,495 on sales of $35,806, what profit must it pay in this country where it is sold at $2 50 to $4 00 per thousand feet?

An important step in the labor movement has just been taken in Jersey City. Owing to the pressure of the times, the masons, bricklayers, hod-carriers and helpers have formally abandoned the eight-hour rule, and are working ten hours a day without asking an increase of wages.

PERSONAL.

Orders have been sent to Rear Admiral Almy at San Francisco, it is understood, to have the Benicia, now at Honolulu, fitted up in a suitable manner to convey his Majesty King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, to the United States on a visit.

There recently died at Ahmednuggar in India, a Mussulman saint aged one hundred and forty-three years. This is enough to bring up Sir George Cornewall Lewis from the dead to disprove the claims of so extravagant a centenarian. The venerable saint in question, we are told, was never married.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press stating that now General Foster is dead, General Doubleday is the only survivor of the officers attached to the garrison of Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the rebellion. This is incorrect. Major General Truman Seymour was one of the officers of the garrison under Anderson, and rendered very conspicuous service in the field all through the war.

Mrs. Isaac A. Appleton, of Salzburg, Michigan, met with a sad fate the other day. Noticing a squirrel on the gate post, she took her husband's double-barreled shot gun, cocked both barrels, stood in the door-way and fired, both barrels and killed the squirrel. While putting the gun down the other barrel accidentally discharged. The contents passed through her heart. The husband witnessed the shooting of the squirrel and started for the house to congratulate her on her marksmanship. He was met at the door by his wife, who exclaimed with uplifted hands "I'm shot, I'm shot." She fell dead at his feet.

D. H. Chamberlain, who has just been nominated by the Republicans of South Carolina for Governor of that State, came from West Brookfield, Massachusetts, originally, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1862. He was by all odds the ablest man in his class, and indeed in college. He went to Harvard Law School, and maintained there the reputation he had won at New Haven. Prof. Parsons pronounced him the ablest man who had come under his instructions. He entered the army in 1864, serving for a year or more in Texas. At the close of the war he settled in Columbia, South Carolina. He served two or three terms as Attorney General of the State.

The White League.

The New Orleans *Republican* publishes what purports to be a copy of one of the White League obligations now being circulated in that city, with the following comment: "The fact deserves a passing notice that nearly all the threatening letters and protests against the rule of the 'ignorant negroes,' which the White Leaguers are scattering about the city, appear to be written by men unable to spell the simplest words in the English language. The present precious missive, after reciting a number of alleged grievances, declares the intentions of the signers to form themselves into an organized body, to be known as 'The White Protective League,' which will be constituted in the manner provided for in the following articles:

"2. There will be in each ward one or more companies which shall be formed by districts into battalions.

"2. Each company will consist of 100 men, who shall select one captain and three lieutenants, and each captain shall appoint four sergeants and eight corporals.

"3. The commissioned officers shall elect by ballot battalion officers, and the chiefs of battalions shall constituto a general council, which shall select a general commandant.

"4. The commandant shall have supreme command and control of the organization; shall appoint his necessary staff; shall keep himself posted with regard to the movements of the armed bodies of men in the city, their projects and plans; shall have plenary powers to perfect and superintend the details of this organization; shall issue the proper orders and make the proper dispositions to carry out the object of this organization; shall submit his plans for adoption to the General Council, when circumstances will permit of such delay, but in cases of emergency shall in his judgment, have the power to proceed and act without consultation, with the general council which he shall have the right to convene whenever to him it may seem proper.

"5. Until five battalions shall have been organized, and their chiefs selected have formed a general council, the body here present shall issue permits to applicants to form companies, and shall act generally as a general council, except that the general commandant shall not be elected until there is a regular general council elected."

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Take Courage, Invalids.

Pain and weakness produce despondency, and the invalid who is laboring under bodily torture, debility and mental depression at the same time is indeed in a pitiable condition. But let all who are thus situated take heart. A balm is provided, both for their physical and mental infirmities, in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among the commonest sources of pain, uneasiness and melancholy are the diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the alimentary canal, the nerves and the muscles, such as dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, headache, hysteria, and rheumatism, all of which yield readily to the regulating, invigorating and purifying influence of this peerless vegetable tonic, stimulant and restorative. Take courage, sorrowful invalids! you will find the help you need in Hostetter's Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and may be withdrawn on compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished to all depositors.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fotzsahne, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's

Dr. Lavielle's Great French Remedy, a sure cure.

Dr. Lavielle requested an analysis of his Remedy by M. Oslan Henry, Member of and Chief Analyst to the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris, who gives the profound and equally conscientious analysis by these remarkable words:

"The anti-gout liquid of Dr. Lavielle, according to its analysis, is composed of substances febrifuge, antiperiodic, diuretic and purgative. It is a happy combination for effecting the desired end."

Kept and for sale at

Joseph Browne's Drug Store,

Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 68 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 7th. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. German is taught by Prof. Leonhart. French by Prof. Jame, and Music by Prof. Rohbeck. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

Pennsylvania Female College,

FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,

Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a healthful College Home. Course of Instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of Prof. Agassiz. Boarding scholars limited to twenty, for sudden practice in daily use. Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental Instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.

JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.

MWF

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when classes will class them.

MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution. Military Drill, Gymnasium, &c.

REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MWF

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE MISSES MACRUM

Will Reopen their School for Girls and Boys, on MONDAY, September 7th, No. 64 North Diamond, Allegheny. Early application should be made by the friends and patrons, at the Rooms, for tuition.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 78 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company.

Fifth avenue having been completed, the cars of this line are now running to

Oakland Every Seven Minutes,

AND TO

East Liberty Every Fifteen Minutes,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Road has been entirely rebuilt with Double Track, and is in the best condition.

THE CARS ARE NEW & FIRST-CLASS,

And the Company is now able to offer to the public accommodations

UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.

This Route to East Liberty presents the advantages of PEROPLE'S RAILROAD, with ALL TIME through the most beautiful avenue in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

W. B. BARTON, President.

1874.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SILK, FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Silk and Cloth Caps,

STRAW GOODS,

Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,

AT

PALMER'S

Hat House

151 WOOD ST.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO FAT.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!

NEW

FALL DRY GOODS!

AT

A. D. McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market St.

EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS

Choice Seasonable Goods.

New Fall Dry Goods!

NEW Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

FALL STOCK!

REDUCED PRICES!!

WE ARE NOW OFFERING A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF FALL STYLES AT MUCH LESS RATES THAN SUMMER PRICES. WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN STYLES OR PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!

We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices, than have been known in this market for a long time.

Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts, are invited to look through our Stock.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

EST'D 1858.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING

—BREAD—

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfactyn.

Be sure to ask for

Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 15, 1874.

Considerable inquiry is making by local investors for the best form in which to have their accumulated earnings placed, in order to secure to themselves safety, readiness of convertibility and the highest rate of interest in return. In times gone by it was only necessary to look over the advertising columns of a newspaper to find any number of glowing accounts of "undoubted securities"—railroad bonds, municipal bonds and construction company bonds, which the issuers offered in good faith, believing that their representations would be realized, as doubtless they would have been had the panic not caused the failure of many a worthy enterprise. As no one foresaw the panic, no one, a year ago, thought there would now be $300,000,000 of railway debentures in default. At the time railway mortgages were being extensively advertised, and we were asked to call attention to their merits, we drew down the disapproving frown of those interested by saying that "those only could afford to purchase such securities who could afford to lose their investments." The high rates of interest and low prices at which the bonds were sold showed that there was urgent need for money on the part of the borrower, and that there was a corresponding risk to the lenders that persons in moderate circumstances, dependent for a means of living on their income from such sources, could not afford to take. Events have proved the correctness of our opinion.

The troubles of the past year have shown pretty conclusively the strength and weakness of the various companies whose bonds are on the market, and a discriminating public have learned to appreciate the strength of those that have stood the ordeal.

Recent sales show that public confidence is still strong in enterprises worthy of trust. We notice a sale of $3,000,000 New York Central and Hudson new consolidated mortgage bonds in London, at a price equivalent to 105 in New York.

There are so many elements that enter into the question of a selection of bond investments that it is with difficulty they can be concisely stated.

High rates of interest always indicate want of security, perfect security and convertibility are accompanied with a low rate of interest. Perfect security without convertibility can often be found in connection with a high rate of interest as in real estate mortgages.

For a permanent investment and one which will cause little trouble and anxiety, there is probably no form so desirable as this last, yet investors who expect to have occasion to change the form of their investments will not have anything to do with real estate mortgages. While there may be no doubt about the safety of principal and prompt payment of the interest, there is no chance for gaining in the amount of the principal by the appreciation in value of the security, for let the property advance in price ever so much, the mortgagee gains none of this advantage.

To one who may be seeking the most rapid possible increase of his principal, and may thus desire what will pay the largest rate without being clearly hazardous, there is no form of investment so desirable as municipal or railroad bonds, issued by growing communities or prosperous roads, at low rates of interest but selling below par. Thus a six per cent bond selling at 80, brings in an income of nearly eight per cent., and increases the amount of the investment twenty-five per cent. by the time the obligation matures.

In our local market, bank stocks are the favorite from of investments as possessing the qualities of security, convertibility and prospective appreciation in selling value, although the rates of premium are now so high as to make the interest on the investment not over seven per cent. per annum.

Next after bank stocks in favor with the public are probably the bonds of the various school districts, which usually are issued for a short time and at eight per cent. interest and for so small amounts to each district as to offer no temptation to unprincipled speculators to "manipulate" there management; these considerations, together with a vague idea that they possess all the features of a mortgage and especial legal protection in the matter of assessing taxes for the payment of the interest promptly and the principal at maturity, has caused them to take front rank among local stocks.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 15, 1874.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117⅝	.....	117⅞	.....
5-20's, 1862	117⅛	.....	117⅜	.....
5-20's, 1864	115¾	.....	115¾	.....
5-20's, 1865	115⅛	.....	115⅛	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	115⅝	.....	115¾	.....
5-20's, 1867	117	.....	117	.....
5-20's, 1868	117	.....	117	.....
10-40's	110⅝	.....	110⅝	.....
10-40's, coupons	110⅝	.....	110⅝	.....
Currency 6's	122½	.....	122½	.....
New 5 per cents	112	.....	112	.....
Registered '67	115⅝	.....	115⅝	.....
Western Union Tel	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
Pacific Mail	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
Adams Express	107	.....	106	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	77
American Express	.....	.....	.....	66½
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	66½
New York Central	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Erie	34⅜	35¼	34⅝	35¼
Michigan Central	74	.....	.....	74
Michigan Southern	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Illinois Central	.....	92	.....	92
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	.....	.....	.....	86
Chicago & Northw'n	87¾	87⅝	88⅜	88⅜
do preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	101⅝	101⅝	101¾	101¾
St. Paul, common	32¾	34¾	34	34
St. Paul, preferred	33	35	33	35
Ohio & Mississippi	.....	25	.....	.....
Union Pacific	34	34⅜	34⅛	34⅝
Chicago and Alton	.....	98¾	.....	100
Boston, H. & Erie	.....	1	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	125½	.....	126
Hannibal & St. Joe	.....	24⅝	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C	.....	.....	.....	8¾
Tennessee, old	.....	75	.....	.....
Do new	.....	73	.....	.....
S. Carolinas, July	.....	17	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	98¼	.....	.....

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 15, 1874.

The market yesterday was dull and declining, with a shade lower quotations, both for crude and refined. Transactions continue to be light, holder here not manifesting any particular anxiety to sell.

We give below a statement of the average product of the entire oil district for the first seven months of 1874, with a comparison table for each year since 1860. The following is the average daily product for the first seven months of 1874:

January	37,653
February	29,936
March	26,958
April	26,958
May	25,121
June	24,725
July	38,337
Average daily product for first seven months of 1874	29,608
Total product for first seven months of 1874	5,980,816

The following is a statement of the average daily product, and total production since 1860:

	Average daily product in bbls.	Total product in bbls.
1860	1,376	500,000
1861	3,056	2,125,000
1862	3,373	3,056,000
1863	7,205	6,611,000
1864	5,797	2,116,000
1865	6,841	2,497,000
1866	9,332	3,507,000
1867	9,170	3,347,000
1868	9,917	3,620,000
1869	11,496	4,210,720
1870	15,543	5,673,195
1871	15,060	5,715,000
1872	17,895	6,531,675
1873	27,097	9,879,455
1874	29,608	5,980,816

Average daily product of the Pennsylvania oil regions, from the discovery of petroleum to August 1, 1874 18,150
Total product for the same time 80,436,880

CRUDE.

Crude was rather dull and drooping at a decline of about 2¼¢ from the previous day's quotations. United at wells is quoted 72¼@72½c; spot oil on the cars at 82¼@83c. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS:

2,500 bbls United, at wells 73¼
2,000 bbls United, at wells 73

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 86c per bbl; at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The market for refined, while still dull, shows a little more strength in response to the upward movement in the Eastern markets. We quote at 9¾@10c f. o. b at works.

New York—Refined spot and early delivery is quoted at 12c; last half of September 12¾c.

Philadelphia—Spot 11¾c; September delivery 12c.

OIL BARRELS

continue to be dull and depressed. We quote city-made at $1 40 @ delivered; $1 30@1 35.

TITUSVILLE, September 15.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were steady at previous quotations. The country is bare, the markets were $1 05@1 07½. At Parker's, the market for United at wells was 72½@73c. The home refiner bucket was 75@80c in bulk. 90¢@95c in bbls; 120 degrees fire test 6½@6¾c in bulk, and 10¾@10¾c in bbls. Benzine, 75c ₱ barrel. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road	$1 05
600 bbls, upper road	1 07½
2,500 bbls, Parkers', United, at wells	72½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	73

NEW YORK, September 15, closing 14.—There is a somewhat unsettled and easier market, with a better trade following at the decline. Crude in bulk is quoted at 7c asked; refined 9c@12c for prompt delivery; cases 17@17½c for shipment; naptha 10@10½c for city; sales 19,500 bbls refined; prompt delivery at 12c; 3,000 do deliverable September 15th to 20th at 12½. For Philadelphia delivery the market is easier; refined 11¾c for prompt delivery; sales 10,000 bbls refined for early delivery at 11¾c, and 4,000 bbls for the latter part of this month at 12c.

PARKERS, September 15.—The market is quiet and weaker; immediate shipment 82¼@83c; United at wells 72¼@73c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 15.—The market is dull at 86@91c.

TIDIOUTA, September 15.—The market is unchanged at 72¼@75c.

TITUSVILLE, September 15.—The market is dull at 91c.

TITUSVILLE, September 15.—The market is very quiet, with nothing doing; at 97½ a bid.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—The market is quiet; S. W. 115c; crude 45c; cases 155c; sales none; futures; September 12c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Waring Waring Bros, Phila	.....	3,273

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H. W. Kelvey	Jesta O W	946
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	463
Fisher Bros	Liona O W	155
Fisher Bros	Columbian O W	241
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	222
Campbell	Riverside O W	160
Brug Bushnell	Allegheny	918
M. W. Stevenson	Peerless O W	945
Total		4,450

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 15, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.	Waring Bros., Phila	250
Lockhart & F.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	416
Total		666

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 15, 1874.

REMARKS.—As we write, late in the day, there are strong indications of rain, but whether the "refreshing showers" will come, remains to be seen, as "all signs are said to fail in dry weather."

SOME ABOUT THE WEATHER.

In this connection we may again remark that complaints reach us, not only from the West and Southwest, but from the regions roundabout home, that the late grass crop—the stock raisers stand by—is being cut off by drouth, and will not yield a tithe of what it would have done had there been less warm, dry weather and more rain.

LIGHT, HALF FED STOCK.

To this fact are we indebted, in a very large degree, for the influx of this, light, half-fed cattle, which for some weeks has found its way into our markets. The farmer who has a number of thin cattle on his farm, hopes to "fill them up" on his fall pasturage, and then, with a little strong food, market them for market. But with his pasture destroyed by grasshoppers and drouth, what is he to do? He cannot winter the cattle. Hence, he runs them into market, and is content to take just what he can get for them. In this age of newspapers, lectures, etc., there are few, if any, farmers who do not know that it does not pay to feed stock scantily through the winter and let it *die in the spring!*

RATES OF FREIGHT.

There are no changes in the rates of freight on live stock East from this point, which are as follows:

To Philadelphia, per cwt ..... 25 cts.
To Baltimore, per cwt ..... 25 cts.
To New York, per cwt ..... 30 cts.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, September 14—The market opened with a dull feeling, very poor to strictly prime steers selling 8 to 13c. Hogs firmer and higher closing at 9¾c for grass and 9¾c for corn fed.

CHICAGO, September 14.—The market was reported fairly active for the best grades, which were scarce. Sales of common to choice natives at $4 50@6 25; Texans $2 00@3 50. The hog market was firm and higher, good to choice selling at $7 35@8 15. The sheep market was reported quiet and unchanged in prices.

Markets at Home.

THE RUN.

The indications are that the run of stock for the week will not differ much, either as to number or quality from that of last week. Thus far the common order of stock holds the ascendancy as to numbers, and will be likely to do so until the close of the week. This, however, remains to be seen.

PROBABLE PRICES.

It is too early in the week to undertake to fix the rates of prices that will rule this afternoon. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. As yet the "heavy men" of the East have not put in an appearance, and until they do come (which they will this evening and to-morrow morning), it were folly to give the ruling prices, only in so far as they refer to local sales made yesterday and this morning. Thus far there has been little or no change from last week's prices, and all the indications are that they will so remain for the present week.

PRIME STOCK IN DEMAND.

For the benefit of Western readers, we will again state that the supply of prime cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs falls far short of the demand. If you have any such on hand, send them along, and we will insure you good prices for the same.

Iron Movements at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ores and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1874:

Routes	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Pig.
S, L, I M and S R W	3,130	710	....	....
A and P R W to St Louis	....	80	....	....
A and P R W to Carondelet	1,230	....	....	....
St L, V H and I R W	....	....	230	40
St L, T H and I R W	....	....	....	70
O and M R W	50	....	50	70
Missouri river	10	....	130	....
Ohio and Cumb rivers	....	170	....	80
Totals	4,630	1,050	350	192
Week previous	3,900	760	460	250
A and P R W, lead	140	Last week	140	
A and P R W, zinc ore	250	Last week	230	
Blooms	40	Last week	10	

—*Republican.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@2½ per cent. Prime discounts, short date, at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING

Sterling firmer at 483½@484 for sixty days and 485¼@486 for sight.

GOLD

ranged 109½@109⅝, closing at 109¾. Loans flat and 1 per cent. Clearings $15,000,000. Treasury disbursements $67,000. Customs receipts $481,000. Produce exports $4,591,441.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firm, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	5-20s, 1867	117
6-20s, 1862	117¾	5-20s, 1868	117
5-20s, 1864	115¾	New 5s	112
5-20s, 1865	116	10-40s	111½
5-20s, 1865, new	116	Currency 6s	117¾

STATE BONDS

State bonds quiet but firm, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	93¾	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, old	74	N. Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	74	N. Carolina, new	10
Virginia, new	28		

THE STOCK MARKET

was active and strong in the forenoon with an advance of from ¼@2¾ per cent. Northwestern common rose to 39¾; St. Paul common from 33¾ to 34⅝; Lake shore from 75¾ to 76¾; Granger stocks generally firm. The market was generally weak during the last hour of business. Northwestern and St. Paul shares were the leading features. Northwestern common declined to 36¾; preferred to 75¾, and St. Paul common to 32¾; Wabash declined ¾ per cent., and the remainder of the list from ¼ to ⅞ per cent. In final dealings, however, a steadier tone prevailed, particularly in Union Pacific, Rock Island, Western Union and Pacific Mail. The decline in the afternoon was based on telegrams from Madison that the Supreme Court of the State had granted an injunction against the railroads. Among the sales were 27,000 shares of Western Union; 9,000 Pacific Mail; 9,500 Erie; 57,000 Lake Shore; 32,000 Union Pacific; 21,000 Northwestern; 4,500 Rock Island; 12,000 St. Paul, and 10,000 Wabash. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	55	Do preferred	51¾
W. U. Telegraph	79¼	Toledo & Wabash	39
Quicksilver	34½	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	106¼	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells-Fargo	77¾	Terre Haute	10
American Ex	66¾	Do preferred	23
United States Ex	66¾	Chicago & Alton	101½
Pacific Mail	48⅝	Do preferred	101½
N. Y. Central	103⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	24½
Erie	34½	Clev. Col. & Cin	89
Do preferred	51	Burlington & Q	101
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	75½
Do preferred	125	Panama	95
Michigan Central	72¾	Illinois Central	90
Ft. Wayne & C	97½	Cleveland & Pitts	84
Northwestern	38¾	Central Pacific bds	93¾
Do preferred	75	Union Pacific bds	85¾
Rock Island	100¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	24
N. J. Central	104½	Delaware & Lac	100
St. Paul	32¾	Bankers' bills	484

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 15, 1874.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 04; No. 2, 98c cash; 96¼c seller September; 94¼c seller October; No. 3, spec; rejected 90c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 76¼c cash; 75¾c seller September; 76c seller October; rejected 74¾@75c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 48c cash; 47¾c seller September; 45¾c seller October; rejected 46c. Rye steady; No. 1, 82c. Barley—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2, 97@98½ cash or seller September; No. 3, 82@83c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; $24 50 cash, $18 00 seller the year. Lard—demand active and advanced; 14¢c cash. Bulkmeats—demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 9¼c cash; short rib middles 12¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 00.

LATER—At the open Board in the afternoon wheat close steady at 96¼c seller September; 94¼c seller October. Corn quiet at 76¾c seller September; 74¾c October. Oats quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Flour—receipts, 12,123 barrels. Very moderate inquiry; superfine Western and State $4 45@5 00; common to good extra Western and State $5 05@5 45; good to choice do $5 50@5 85; white wheat Western extra, $5 85@6 40; extra Ohio $5 10@6 00; St. Louis $5 35@9 00. Rye flour quiet but steady at $4 65@5 00. Corn meal quiet; Western $4 10@4 75. Wheat—receipts 123,132 bushels. Market less active and 1@2c lower; No. 3 spring $1 12@1 14; No. 2 spring $1 18; No. 1 spring $1 24. Bulkmeats firm at 9¾@11¼@11⅝@12c. Whisky $1 06. Bagging, 2-pound Kentucky hemp, 13½@14¼c. Flax and jute, as to weight, 14¢@14½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1 22; No. 1 white Michigan $1 19; amber $1 21; No. 1 amber Illinois $1 20. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 79½c; low mixed 79½c; yellow 80½c; no grade 76c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 52c; No. 2, 51c; Michigan 51c; white 52½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 05¾; No. 2, 98½c. Oats active and low at 42c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 1, 87c. Barley active; No. 2, $1 04; seller September, $1 03; seller October 94½c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 15.—Flour quiet at $3 00@6 50. Wheat firm; amber $1 03@1 08. Corn 77@80c. Oats 47@50c. Rye and barley unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 10c; sides 15¼ @16¼c. Cut meats 9¼@14¾@15c. Hogs firm at $6 00@6 75.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 15.—Cotton steady at 15¼@15¾c; sales 400 bales. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Corn scarce at 90@95c. Oats firm at 60c. Lard firm at 10@11c. Bacon active at 11¾@16¾@12½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; extra 96¼@98¾c; No. 1 $1 06; amber $1 10. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 80c. Oats firm at 49c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 15.—Wheat firm at $1 02@1 15. Corn steady at 81@83c. Oats firmer and 1c better at 52@55c. Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 15.—Wheat dull; old No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 23; new No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; extra do $1 24. Corn steady at 83c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Cuba	September 15	Liverpool.
Australia	September 16	Glasgow.
Hohenzollern	September 16	Bremen.
Schiedam	September 17	Holland.
Frisia	September 17	Hamburg.
Parthia	September 19	Liverpool.
Britannic	September 19	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	September 19	Liverpool.
Bothnia	September 19	Glasgow.
The Spain	September 19	Liverpool.
Cornwall	September 19	Bristol.
Ville de Paris	September 19	Havre.
Donau	September 19	Bremen.
Goethe	September 22	Hamburg.
Idaho	September 22	Liverpool.
Lessing	September 22	Hamburg.
Scotia	September 23	Liverpool.
Italia	September 23	Glasgow.
State of Virginia	September 23	Glasgow.
Thuringia	September 24	Hamburg.
Calabria	September 26	Liverpool.
Celtic	September 26	Liverpool.
Elysian	September 26	Glasgow.
Canada	September 26	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	September 26	Cardiff.
Wisconsin	September 29	Liverpool.
Algeria	September 30	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	September 30	Liverpool.
State of Florida	September 30	Glasgow.
Mosel	September 30	Bremen.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Abbotsford	September 17	Liverpool.
Vaderland	September 23	Antwerp.
Pennsylvania	September 26	Liverpool.
Illinois	October 1	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Leipzig	September 19	Bremen.
Koln	September 25	Bremen.

FROM BOSTON.

Maranthon	September 22	Liverpool.
Hecla	September 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 15, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stages of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LW'W'R	CHANGE — OR†	DIRECTION OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	5	0	—1	5	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	3	6	—0	2	N. W.	Lt. Rain.
Davenport	2	7	..	..	E.	Clear.
Fort Scully	5	4	..	..	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	2	11	—0	2	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	2	0	—0	3	N. E.	Clear.
Louisville	2	10	—0	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	4	6	—0	3	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	2	0	—0	4	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	4	0	—0	4	S. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	3	6	..	..	S.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	1	3	—0	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	6	6	..	..	N. W.	Fair.
St. Paul	5	2	..	..	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	11	2	—0	6	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	8	11	—1	0	N. W.	Clear.
Dubuque	4	8	10	2	N. W.	Clear.
La Crosse	3	2	..	..	N. W.	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., September 15, 1874.

River stationary at 4 feet 6 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 70 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 15, 1874.

Weather rainy. River falling, with 2 feet 4 inches in the channel. Departed—Science, Parkersburg.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Chieftain.....Bourgher.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. & Cox.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. & A Cox.....Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Eight inches.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening 4 P. M.

AS NAVIGATION is suspended, the stage of water is not a very important item. It is enough to know that the present stage of water is the lowest we have had for years. The weather during the day was cloudy, with indications of rain.

CINCINNATI—There is no boat loading for Memphis and New Orleans.

The Mollie Moore left New Orleans with 700 tons freight, including 1,600 boxes sugar.

THE packets on the slack water are still running. Their hours of departure are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Sunflower will go to New Orleans and undergo a thorough repairing before she goes back up to Yazoo City.

THE Fort Gibson will be beached, calked, and thoroughly overhauled on the bar at the mouth of Frazier's Creek, above Pomeroy.

E. H. DURFEE, senior member of the great Northwestern Fur Company, of Durfee & Peck, died in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Sunday, of Bright's disease.

ST. LOUIS threatens to destroy the river in front of her Marine Railway by building a stone dike out in the river, and has been restrained by an injunction.

OBSERVER SERGEANT ROSE, of the U. S. Signal Service, has had a new water-gauge cast, and put into the Monongahela river. It will prove of great benefit to steamboatmen.

THE John B. Maude will not return to St. Louis. Her return trip from New Orleans will only extend to Memphis, and she will then go into the Monongahela river. It will prove of great benefit to steamboatmen.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Ohio river Commissioners will meet at Parkersburg, Virginia, on Wednesday, September 23d. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come up for action.

THE wreck of the old wharf-boat at Rising Sun, sunk by ice several winters ago, is being blown out with powder, by the engineer corps at Cincinnati. It is firmly imbedded in the mud and obstructs the landing.

A MEETING of British amateur oarsmen is called for Monday next in London, and an effort will be made to induce one or more crews to go to Philadelphia to take part in the international regatta of 1876.

THE *Vicksburger* says: "We understand Captain Leathers was about selling one-fourth of the Lizzie to Captain Stevens and Captain Smith, but we could not learn whether the sale was consummated or not."

THE hull of the Capt. List new steamer has been towed to the Pittsburgh to receive her machinery. She is 200 feet in length, 35 feet deep, will 54½ feet hold, and has five inch boilers, each 28 feet long, with double flues.

STEAMBOATMEN ATTENTION!—The light draught steamer Lillie will leave the foot of Ferry street on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. We understand that a number of rivermen will go on her for the purpose of examining the river at the present low stage of water.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: A part of the Susie Silver's cargo for the South to-day will be 3,000 barrels of lime. It was taken aboard at Port Hudson, Natchez, and Baton Rouge. Each one has the name of the deceased and state where from, neatly cut on a 3 by 1¾ foot slab.

LOW FREIGHT.—The Buffalo Board of Vessel Owners have affirmed the resolutions of the Chicago Board, that present rates of lake freights are not sufficient to pay the current expenses of running vessels, and that hereafter in future refuse to charter or continue to run their vessels on such terms.

THE St. Louis *Globe* of Sunday says: The steamer Paragon will be taken out on the Sectional Docks Monday, and have new fore and aft gearing put in her. It is said that Captain Smith will do it with his little sledge. A small chapter of accidents occurred yesterday with steamers, but there was no loss of consequence to cargos.

THE St. Louis *Journal* says: A mass convention of steamboat owners, and those interested in river commerce, will be held at the Lindell hotel in this city on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, for the purpose of such importance to the steamboat interests will be discussed and large number of delegates are expected to be present.

THE Philadelphia *Price Current* says: The Government is disposing of some of its light draft monitors, in the country as auxiliary equipment for them. The Yazoo was sold at Lesgne Island, on Saturday last, for $25,000. She will now be long in exhausting the patience of him who purchased her is an iron dealer, and intends breaking her up and having the iron in her reworked.

COAL IN CINCINNATI.—There is a fair consumptive demand and the market is steady for steamboat coals. Eggs steady at 7c per bush, afloat. We quote the retail rates for Ohio river 11@12c; Kanawha river, 13@14c; Youghiogheny, 16@18c; Indiana block, 20c; Evans, 1 do stone; South Side Planing Mill, 1 do shingles; Miller & Co, 25 c tops; Jones & L, 50 sks potatoes; Ault & Orr, 40 do; Reed & Loh, 16 bbls flour; E B Colyer, 5 pcs castings; Harrison & McCracken, 60 sacks rags; W H Graff & Co, 3 bbls apples; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 1 bx hardware; H J Mc-Cracken & Co, 10 sacks grapes; 5 do do grapes; G O Fawcett, 1 car shingles; Myers & Armor, 44 bals shoveled; W Buffum & Co, 1 bx bottles; W m Frank & Sons, 1 bx jars; T P Bailey, 1 crate ironstone ware; Wm Bucnle, 1 car stone; A Mullen, 1 car demarcs; Thompson & Jones, 200 bags taseed; W B Hays & Son, 25 bbls mess pork; Reymer Bros, 195 cases canned goods; L Coughs, 1 can oil; Nicodemus, Reed & Smith, 100 bags t seed; S Johnston, 1 bbl alcohol; Rockwell & Co, 15 bbls spts; L A Phillips, 2 crates frames and chromos; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 2 kegs castings; J Porterfield & Co, 1 bbls syrups; W France & Co, 1 bri syrup; M B Cochrane & Co, 5 bx brooms; Anderson B Mfg Co, 2 bxs brooms; Hamilton & Co, 5 bbls spirits; 1 do whisky; R E Sellers & Co, 2 do alcohol; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 80 bags flax; Jay Co, 1 bbl pitch; 10 wooden pumps, &c; W W Barker, 1 cse wood in shape; People's Monthly, 5 crts frames; Schmidt & F, 25 bbls wine; Jno Orr, 2 do do; 1 bx books; Miller, F & Co, 10 bbls r spirits; Collins & S, 59 bbls r spirits; Jno Bausman, &c; Jos Blair, 1 bx axle; Diehl Bros, 20 cases tobacco; A Torrence & Co, 1 bbl alcohol; Steven Bros, 80 kegs nails; Hood, Bruce & Co, 25 bbls whisky; T C Jenkins, 500 bbls flour; Reese Owens & Co, 100 tes lard; Oliver Person, 16 bales rags; H Jacobs & Co, 167 do do; Heinz, Noble & Co, 55 bbls pickles, 15 tcs do; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour; E Sellers & Co, 50 tcs lard; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 80 do; J & W Fairley, 64 bales hay; Keeler, Platt & Co, 130 do.

ELIZABETH—H J McCracken & Co, 1 car each; L G Graff & Co, 2 do, 1 car rye; M F Herron & Co, 1 car corn; W C Barrel, 1 car oats; M Weil & Co, 1 do rye; Hay, Marshall, Kennard & Co, 1 car wheat; Houck, McC & Co, 2 cars barley; J M Byers, 1 do oats; A B Hartzell, 1 do; Houck, McC & Co, 1 do; L C Newsom, 1 do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—W L Burton, 1 car stawes; J M Wolford & H, 35 sks flour; R & J, 200 bbls flour, 200 sks do, 1 lot seconds, bulk; Jas Ousler, 1 car shingles, Cent'l Refining Co, 1 do Lowry & Hill, 1 do Johnson & Colvin, 2 do Jno Wilson & Co, 1 do Jno Orr, 1 do; Jno Wilson

CITY MATTERS.

Monthly Weather Review.

We are indebted to Observer Sergeant Rohe, of the Signal Service in this city, for a copy of the Monthly Weather Review for August, with accompanying maps, issued by the War Department.

Injunction Refused.

The Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, refused the application of the Connellsville Railroad Company for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners of Second avenue from proceeding with the improvement.

Voluntary Assignment.

In the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, John H. Kerr, Esq., presented the petition of R. C. Snowden, of Elizabeth, for voluntary assignment to J. F. Weddell. The petition was granted, and the Court appointed Wm. Mitchell and Dr. B. F. Muller as appraisers.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, a little boy, whose name we failed to learn, was fatally injured on River avenue, Allegheny. While playing on the street he was knocked down and run over by a wagon. He was taken to the house of his parents on Grantham avenue.

New Office for the Sheriff.

The County Commissioners are considering the propriety of erecting a new wing to the Court House, for the purpose affording better accommodations for the business of the Sheriff's office. The proposed addition will be similar to that erected for the County Treasurer, and will be on the opposite side. The estimated cost is $5,000.

Sad Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a distressing accident occurred near the Clinton iron mills, South Side, resulting in the almost instant death of a little boy seven years of age, named Pender-grast. The boy had climbed upon one of Negley's coal dumping carts unseen of the driver. When the vehicle was backed the little fellow was thrown out and caught between the bumper and a projecting beam. His head was crushed.

Delivery of County Papers.

In relation to the distribution of county papers, the Postoffice Department holds that where they are for distribution at carrier delivery offices, they are exactly like any other papers published in a carrier delivery town, they must have a one cent stamp on each for home delivery, or they must be paid for by the year (dated January 1, 1875), the same as the regular mail. In other words, the free delivery does not extend to letter carrier offices.

Fall and Winter Driving.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement in another column under the above heading. Messrs. Wm. D. Rogers & Co., of Philadelphia, have a long and well reputation as builders of vehicles. They announce new styles of pleasure carriages of various designs. They have also on hand a full line of road wagons, and guarantee every vehicle sold. They have pleasure in answering promptly letters of inquiry. The office and warehouse of the firm is at Nos. 1009 and 1011 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. We advise those who desire a handsome and durable pleasure carriage or road wagon to communicate with the firm as stated.

Watch Presentation.

The Improved Order of Red Men, of which our well known fellow-citizen, Mr. John Snowden, is a member, (being a Past Grand Sachem,) recently presented him with a well-timed expression of their ragard and esteem. Previous to his departure as a delegate to the Great Council of the United States, held last week at Indianapolis, he was made the recipient of a splendid gold watch and chain—a superior Elgin movement, set in the style of a massive gold case, which has recently become so popular and fashionable. The chain is very handsome, and a fitting appendage to so fine a watch. The inscription upon the inner case reads as follows: "Token of respect to John Rebman, Past Grand Sachem, of Pennsylvania, Improved Order of Red Men, by the Tribes Nos. 15, 84, 103, 108, 209 and 211, Degree Council No. 7. Pittsburgh, September 5th, 874." The gift, which is a beautiful and expensive one, could not have been bestowed upon a more worthy sagamore.

The Iron Works of the United States.

We have received from James M. Swank, Esq., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, a copy of "The Ironworks of the United States: a Directory of the Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steel Works, Forgeries and Bloomeries in every State. Prepared by the American Iron and Steel Association, No. 265 South Fourth street, Philadelphia," Mr. Swank, after great labor and research, has succeeded in presenting a complete list of the iron and steel establishments *now* in existence in the country, and has presented them in a neat pamphlet of one hundred and six pages. In his preface he says: "In the pages which follow will be found mention of 681 completed blast furnaces, 342 rolling mills, 15 steel works, 37 forges and 47 bloomeries. Of the rolling mills, 92 make rails, and of these 22 make only light rails and 62 make heavy rails. In the 62 which make rails or heavy sections are included 4 finished and 2 building Bessemer steel works." The book has been condensed as much as possible, and is in reality a guide and directory, as intended.

Pleasure Carriages.

The many fine avenues of travel opened up through the rural districts, during the past few years, has rendered driving one of the most popular as it is certainly one of the most healthful recreations. Gentlemen of means take much greater pride in the character and style of their equipages than ever before, and there are many elegant turn-outs to be seen in our avenues. Those who wish to keep up with the times in this matter, will read with interest the card of the firm of Messrs. William D. Rogers & Co., the well known carriage manufacturers of Philadelphia, announcing that they have now completed their new styles of pleasure corriages, comprising modern additions in open, close and combination designs. These vehicles are very much admired, and will no doubt become very popular and fashionable throughout the country. The workmanship is thoroughly guaranteed, take no risks whatever in ordering from this house. Those in need of carriages, road wagons, or other vehicles in their line, should communicate with this firm and obtain information as to styles, prices, etc. See card in advertising columns.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The lovers of comedy will enjoy a treat tonight at the Opera House, where the Dickens drama of "Dombey and Son" will be produced. Mr. Florence will appear in his great character of *Captain Cuttle*, in which he has won a reputation almost as great as the renowned Wm. E. Burton. The piece has been one of the most popular known to the New York stage, having been performed over a thousand times at various theatres, principally under the management of Burton, up to the time of his death, and since then by Mr. Florence. Its production in Pittsburgh will be a notable dramatic event, and will undoubtedly attract a large audience. It will be followed by a new farce by Mr. Florence, entitled "Papa's Consent."

Academy of Music.

Mr. Sam Sharpley could not have done a better thing than he did in organizing his old-time minstrel company. The songs of long ago are sweetly rendered, and always receive hearty *encore*. All the acts, in fact, are excellent, and come in for great applause. Those who would enjoy a pleasant evening should by all means attend one or more of the entertainments of the Sharpley company.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Two performances, matinee and evening, are announced at the popular Trimble's Varieties to-day. Both of them will be worth attending. The company was never better or stronger than now.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John H. Flenniken, Armstrong county, bankrupt. On petition of bankrupt for an injunction, and on motion of his solicitor, with proof of service of notice filed, an order was made for a hearing of the same on the 29th inst., and in the meantime restraining L. Hammond, Hammond, Burns, Mason & Co., Wilson & Corbitt, Maxwell & Porter, Hunt & Reynolds, David Heffron, Albert Clark and Reynolds & Thorp.

Andrews & Jones, Allegheny City, bankrupts. On petition of Alfred Andrews et al., solicitor for Diamond Savings Bank et al., rule granted on John Andrews, assignee, to show cause why he should not give bail for the faithful discharge of his duties, or in default thereof, to pay into the court the money in his hands. The rule was made returnable on the 22d inst.

National Bank of Commerce vs. John A. McBeth, Fayette county, bankrupt. Rule granted on said debtor to show cause why he should not file a list of all his creditors, pursuant to section 14, to the 12th section of the amended act. Mr. Stoner appeared for the rule, and it was made returnable on the 22d inst.

John Murphy, Westmoreland, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee order made for the sale of bankrupt's personal property publicly, and he, the said assignee, is allowed to sell such of said property as he can oppose opportunity to sell at private sale before the day fixed for the public sale.

District Court—Judge Ewing and White.

In the case of Brown vs. Smith et al., the jury is out.

In the case of Patrick Coffee vs. Thos. Kelly, guardian, et al., the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,175.

George Waring vs. Wm. Mars, owner of the towboat Baltic; action to recover for injuries sustained by plaintiff in 1872, while acting as fireman of the Baltic. Plaintiff was instructed by the engineer to go out on the "tantail" and oil the gudgeons, and while so doing he fell and had his hand crushed. Jury out.

Before Judge White, the case of D. B. Williams vs. John Bigley et al., is on trial. The action is to recover the value of a barge and coal, alleged to have been run down and sunk by the steamer E. J. Grace, in 1873.

The case of Nicholas Raiber vs. Henry J. Moss, an action on a bond, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Jesse Reynolds was convicted of keeping a disorderly house. Flora Cavanaugh was acquitted of a similar charge.

William Mitchel was found guilty of larceny, on oath of Thomas Lee.

John Conley, indicted on oath of John Fitzpatrick for assault and battery, was found not guilty.

Nicholas Hyer, indicted on oath of his wife for felonious assault and battery, plead not guilty, but after the jury had been sworn and the prosecutrix had made her statement, the plea of not guilty was withdrawn and the defendant entered a plea of guilty. Hyer is a coal miner, and lives on the South Side. It seems that while suffering under a fit of jealousy he attacked his wife with a hatchet and injured her seriously. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of three years.

Charles Blakely, indicted for feloniously entering the dwelling house of Sarah A. Bell, on Locust street, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

John Connelly, charged with felonious assault and battery, in cutting Patrick Connelly with a knife, was acquitted on the ground that the cutting was done in self defence. The prosecutor, during the trial, confessed that he was unbecoming a manner of witness, and the Court committed him for contempt. He had acted badly on the witness stand, and when the opposing counsel was addressing the jury he interrupted and flatly contradicted him. The Court then ordered Connelly into custody.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

James Donovan,	John Numan,
Wm. J. White,	Michael Hogan,
Jacob Smith,	Augustus Gourcy,
James White,	Bridget Hughes,
Frank Eider et al.,	Louis Bell,
John Ackerman (5),	Annie Armstrong,
Ralph Mines,	Jas. Davis et al.,
Amos Stenzup,	C. Boley,
Wm. Barrett,	James Fox,
Frank Rafter,	Jos. Fox and Ed. Jones.

OFFICER JOHN WALLACE, yesterday, shot a mad dog on Madison avenue, Allegheny.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

THE BIDS FOR THE RISING MAINS.

A Question as to Wrought or Cast Iron—The Dismissal of Engineer Shields—The Stone for the Reservoirs.

A special meeting of the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening. Mr. Mitchell in the chair, for the purpose of opening bids for the supplying of the rising mains for the new water works. There was a large attendance of members and also of bidders.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting Mr. R. B. Brown inquired whether the removal of Mr. Shields was legal.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman stated that if nine members as fixed by the rules of Councils, constituted a quorum and were competent to approve pay rolls amounting to $100,000 and over, certainly they can dismiss an employee.

The minutes were then on motion approved.

A QUESTION ABOUT SPECIFICATIONS.

The chairman then stated that the business of the meeting was to open bids for the furnishing of the rising mains for the reservoirs, from the foundation of the works. The pipes are to be fifty inches in diameter and extend a distance of 3,660 feet. The chair also stated that by an oversight the specifications did not state the quality of the iron that would be required. Expansion joints would be necessary and should be provided for in wrought iron pipe, but have nothing to do with the cast iron pipes.

Mr. Harrison moved that the awarding of the contract be postponed, until the specifications may be corrected.

Mr. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer, being called upon, stated that the omission was accidental, but he though that the requirement of expansive joints could be inserted in the proposal of the successful bidder and the additional cost would be slight if any.

After some discussion Mr. Fulton offered a resolution setting forth that the committee before opening the bids reserve the right to correct the specifications on wrought iron mains so as to set forth the direction of the grain of the iron at the joints.

The resolution was carried.

Before the opening of the bids the chairman read a communication from Wm. Smith, in which he claimed that the furnishing of the casting mains was a part of his contract for the furnishing of pipes made with the late Water Commissioners. Mr. Smith protested against the opening of any bids and to the awarding of any such contract.

The communication was "received and filed."

PROPOSALS OPENED.

The chair presented twelve sealed proposals for the manufacture and delivery of the rising mains, six of the proposals being for cast iron pipes and six for wrought iron. The proposals for cast iron pipes were first opened and read, as follows, all being fifty inches in diameter:

CURVE, TWO AND ONE-FOURTH INCHES THICK.

	Per ton.
Jesse W. Starr & Son, Camden, N. J.	$67 00
James Rees, Pittsburgh	78 00
William Smith, Pittsburgh	64 50
James Marshall & Co., Pittsburgh	86 00
Lake Shore Foundry, Cleveland	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia	64 00

ANGLED BELT, TWO INCHES THICK.

Jesse W. Starr & Son	$55 00
James Rees	71 25
William Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	59 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

STRAIGHT, TWO INCHES THICK.

Jesse W. Starr & Sons	$52 00
James Rees	70 50
William Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	59 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

STRAIGHT, ONE AND THREE-QUARTER INCHES THICK.

Jesse W. Starr & Sons	$53 00
James Rees	69 95
William Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	59 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

STRAIGHT, ONE AND ONE-HALF INCHES.

Jesse W. Starr & Sons	$54 00
James Rees	69 95
William Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	59 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

WROUGHT IRON PIPES.

The bids for wrought iron pipes were as follows:

Fifty-inch curved pipe, fifty feet radius, sixty-eight hundredths inch thick—

	Per ton.
Jared M. Brush & Co., Pittsburgh	$185 00
T. F. Rowland, Brooklyn, N. Y.	280 00
James McNeil & Bro., Pittsburgh	285 00
D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburgh	292 50
N. Snyder & Co., Pittsburgh	295 00
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter, Allegheny	143 00

For curved pipe fifty inches diameter, four hundred feet radius, sixty-eight-one hundredth inch thick:

Jared M. Brush & Co	$180 00
T. F. Rowland	264 00
James McNeil & Bro	269 00
D. W. C. Carroll & Co	197 50
N. Snyder & Co	225 00
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter	137 00

For straight pipe, fifty inches diameter, sixty-eight-hundredths inch thick:

Jared M. Brush & Co	$177 50
T. F. Rowland	210 00
James McNeil & Bro	218 00
D. W. C. Carroll & Co	190 00
N. Snyder & Co	169 00
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter	133 50

For fifty-inch pipe, straight, fifty-five hundredths inch thick—

Jared M. Brush & Co	$177 50
T. F. Rowland	229 00
James McNeil & Bro	229 00
D. W. C. Carroll & Co	175 00
N. Snyder & Co	159 00
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter	

NO CONTRACT AWARDED.

The question as to whether wrought or cast iron pipes should be selected was taken up.

Mr. Hunter moved that the mechanical engineer be requested to make calculation and report at a future meeting the relative cost for wrought and cast iron pipe, taking the lowest bid on each.

Mr. Fulton presented the form of a bond of security for the faithful performance of contract with Jared M. Brush & Co., for furnishing of pipes made with the late Water Commissioners. Mr. Smith protested against the opening of any bids and to the awarding of any such contract.

The communication was "received and filed."

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Jesse W. Starr & Son	$55 00
James Rees	71 25
William Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	59 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

STRAIGHT, TWO INCHES THICK.

Jesse W. Starr & Sons	$52 00
James Rees	70 50
William Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	59 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

STRAIGHT, ONE AND THREE-QUARTER INCHES THICK.

Jesse W. Starr & Sons	$53 00
James Rees	69 95
William Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	59 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

STRAIGHT, ONE AND ONE-HALF INCHES.

Jesse W. Starr & Sons	$54 00
James Rees	69 95
William Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	59 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

BRANCH PIPES.

Jesse W. Starr & Sons	$ 60 00
James Rees	100 00
Wm. Smith	64 50
James Marshall & Co	84 00
Lake Shore Foundry	84 00
R. D. Wood & Co	44 80

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